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International Court of Justice

H1113-0002

- H (Supplementary) -

SUPPRESSION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN GERMANY AND IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

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A. Introduction: Sections of the Indictment to be Proved.

This supplemental brief is intended to call the attention of the Tribunal to certain additional evidence -- some of it material of public knowledge, much of it emanating from the Vatican, and heretofore unpublished -- which will supplement the United States Brief "H" on "Suppression of the Christian Churches in Germany" and the previous oral presentation of this subject. This further evidence falls into two categories:

(1) Additional proof of persecution of priests, clergy and members of monastic orders, interference with religious services, activities and organizations, and confiscation of church property within Germany, as alleged in Count One, Par. IV (D) 3 (c) of the Indictment, page 5, which reads as follows:

> "The Nazi conspirators conceived that, in addition to the suppression of distinctively political opposition, it was necessary to suppress or exterminate certain other movements or groups which they regarded as obstacles to their retention of total control in Germany and to the aggressive aims of the conspiracy abroad. Accordingly: . . . .
>
> "(2) The Nazi conspirators, by promoting beliefs and practices incompatible with Christian teaching, sought to subvert the influence of the Churches over the people and in particular over the youth of Germany. They avowed their aim to eliminate the Christian Churches in Germany and sought to substitute therefor Nazi institutions and Nazi beliefs and pursued a programme of persecution of priests, clergy, and members of monastic orders whome they deemed opposed to their purposes and confiscated church property.
>
> "(3) The persecution by the Nazi conspirators of pacifist groups including religious movements dedicated to pacifism was particularly relentless and cruel."

(2) Proof of similar acts outside the confines of Germany proper, supporting certain of the allegations of Count Three, Par. VIII (A) and Count Four, Par. X (B), of the Indictment which read respectively as follows:

Count Three, par. VIII (A), page 12:

> "....In some occupied territories the defendants interfered with religious services, persecuted members of the clergy and monastic orders, and expropriated church property".

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Count Four, Par. X (B), page 26:

> "... These persecutions were directed.....
> against persons whose political belief or spiritual
> aspirations were deemed to be in conflict with the
> aims of the Nazis."

B. Statement of Evidence

1. Acts of Suppression within Germany Proper

In laying the groundwork for their attempted subversion of the Church, the Nazi conspirators resorted to assurances of peaceful intentions. Thus Hitler, in his address to the Reichstag on March 23, 1933, declared:

> "While the government is determined to carry through the political and moral purging of our public life, it is creating and insuring prerequisites for a truly religious life. The government sees in both Christian confessions the factors most important for the maintenance of our Folkdom. It will respect agreements concluded between them and the states. However, it expects that its work will meet with a similar appreciation. The government will treat all other denominations with equal objective justice. However, it can never condone that belonging to a certain denomination or to a certain race might be regarded as a license to commit or tolerate crimes. The Government will devote its care to the sincere living together of Church and State."
>
> 3387-PS: Hitler Reichstag Speech, 23 March 1933, quoted in Voelkischer Beobachter, 24 March 1933, p. 1.

a. Against the Evangelical Churches

The Nazi conspirators, upon their accession to power, passed a number of laws, under innocent-sounding titles, designed to reduce the Evangelical Churches to the status of an obedient instrument of Nazi policy. The following are illustrative:

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Document Number	Date	Reichsgesetzblatt - Page	Title and Gist of Law	Signed by
3433-PS	14.7.33	I.471	Gesetz ueber die Verfassung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Law concerning the Constitution of the German Evangelical Church), establishing among other things the new post of Reich Bishop.	Hitler Frick
3434-PS	26.6.35	I.774	Gesetz ueber das Beschluss-verfahren in Rechtsangelegenheiten der Evangelischen Kirche (Law concerning procedure for decisions in legal affairs of the Evangelical Church), giving the Reich Ministry of the Interior sole authority to determine the validity of measures taken in the Churches since May 1, 1933, when raised in a civil lawsuit.	Hitler Frick
3435-PS	3.7.35	I.851	Erste Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes ueber das Beschluss-verfahren in Rechtsangelegenheiten der Evangelischen Kirche (First Ordinance for Execution of the Law concerning procedure for decisions in legal affairs of the Evangelical Church) setting up detailed organization and procedures under the law of June 26, 1935.	Frick
3466-PS	16.7.35	I.1029	Erlass ueber die Zusammenfassung der Zustaendigkeiten des Reichs und Preussens in Kirchenangelegenheiten (Decree to unite the competences of Reich and Prussia in Church affairs) transferring to Kerrl, Minister without Portfolio, the church affairs previously handled by Reich and Prussian Ministers of the Interior and of Science, Education and Training.	Hitler Rust Koerner
3436-PS	24.9.35	I.1178	Gesetz zur Sicherung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Law for the Safeguarding of the German Evangelical Church) empowering the Reich Minister of Church Affairs (Kerrl) to issue Ordinances with binding legal force.	Hitler Kerrl
3437-PS	2.12.35	I.1370	Fuenfte Verordnung Zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes zur Sicherung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Fifth decree for execution of the law for the Safeguarding of the German Evangelical Church) prohibiting the churches from filling their pastorates, ordaining ministers, visitation, publishing of banns and collecting dues and assessments.	Kerrl

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Document Number	Date	Reichsgesetzblatt - Page	Title and Gist of Law	Signed by
3439-PS	25.6.37	I.697	Fuenfzehnte Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes zur Sicherung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Fifteenth decree for the Execution of the Law for Security of the German Evangelical Church) establishing in the Reich Ministry for Church Affairs a Finance Department, to supervise administration of the church property budget, tax assessment, and use of budget funds.	Kerrl

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With the help of their Reich Bishop, Bishop Müller, they manoeuvered the Evangelical Youth Association into the Hitler Jugend under the defendant Von Schirach in December 1933.

1458-A-PS: Schirach, Die Hitler Jugend Idee und Gestalt (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), p. 39.

They arrested prominent Protestant leaders such as Pastor Niemoeller. By 1937, the result of all these measures was complete administrative control by the Nazi conspirators over the Evangelical churches.

b. Against the Catholic Church

Just as in their program against the Evangelical Churches, so in their attack on the Catholic Church, the Nazi conspirators concealed their real intentions under a cloak of apparent respect for its rights and protection of its activities. On July 20, 1933, a Concordat was concluded between the Holy See and the German Reich, signed for the Reich by the defendant Von Papen.

3220-A-PS, Concordat between the Holy See and the German Reich, Reichsgesetzblatt, Part II, p. 679; translation appearing in Appendix I, pages 516-522, incl., of "The Persecution of the Catholic Church in the Third Reich," Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd., London, 1942.

It was the Nazi Government, not the Church, which initiated the negotiations.

"The German Government asked the Holy See to conclude a Concordat with the Reich."

3268-PS, Excerpts from Allocution of His Holiness Pope Pius XII to the Sacred College, June 2, 1945.

By Article I of the Concordat,

"The German Reich guarantees freedom of profession and public practice of the Catholic religion.

"It acknowledges the right of the Catholic Church, within the limit of those laws which are applicable to all, to manage and regulate her own affairs independently, and, within the framework of her own competence, to publish laws and ordinances binding on her members."

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Other articles formulated agreements on basic principles such as free communication between Rome and the local ecclesiastical authorities, freedom of the Catholic press, of Catholic education and of Catholic action in charitable, professional, and youth organizations. In return, the Vatican pledged loyalty by the clergy to the Reich Government and emphasis in religious instruction on the patriotic duties of the Christian citizen.

In reliance upon assurances by the Nazi conspirators, the Catholic hierarchy had already revoked their previous prohibition against Catholics becoming members of the Nazi Party.

3389-PS: Fulda Declaration of 28 March 1933, Voelkischer Beobachter, 29 March 1933, p. 2.

The Catholic Center Party, under a combination of Nazi pressure and assurances, published on December 29, 1933, an announcement of its dissolution.

2403-PS: Dokumente der deutscher Politik (Document of German Politics) Volume I, p. 55.

Thus the Catholics went a long way to disarm themselves and cooperate with the Nazis. Nevertheless, the Nazi conspirators continued to develop their policy of slow strangulation of religion, first in covert, and then in open, violation of their assurances and agreements.

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In the Encyclical "Mit Brennender Sorge", March 14, 1937, Pope Pius XI described the program:

> "It discloses intrigues which from the beginning had no other aim than a war of extermination. In the furrows in which we had labored to sow the seeds of true peace, others -- like the enemy in Holy Scripture (Matt. xiii, 25) -- sowed the tares of suspicion, discord, hatred, calumny of secret and open fundamental hostility to Christ and His Church, fed from a thousand different sources and making use of every available means. On them and on them alone and on their silent and vocal protectors rests the responsibility that now on the horizon of Germany there is to be seen not the rainbow of peace but the threatening storm clouds of destructive religious wars.... Anyone who has any sense of truth left in his mind and even a shadow of the feeling of justice left in his heart will have to admit that, in the difficult and eventful years which followed the Concordat, every word and every action of Ours was ruled by loyalty to the terms of the agreement; but also he will have to recognize with surprise and deep disgust that the unwritten law of the other party has been arbitrary misinterpretation of agreements, evasion of agreements, evacuation of the meaning of agreements, and finally more or less open violation of agreements."

> 3280-PS: Excerpt from Papal Encyclical "Mit Brennender Sorge", set forth in Appendix II, page 524, of "The Persecution of the Catholic Church in the Third Reich", Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd., London, 1942.

Reference is made to U. S. Trial Brief "D", pp. 11-12, for facts on the Nazis' suppression of the Catholic Youth League, beginning ten days after the Concordat was signed.

On January 18, 1942, in declining to accede to a demand made by the German Government that no further appointment of Archbishops, Bishops, and other high administrative dignitaries be made in the new territories of the Reich, or of certain of them within the old Reich, without previous consultation with the German Government,

> 3267-PS, Verbal Note of the German Embassy to the Holy See to the Secretariate of State of His Holiness, Aug. 29, 1941.

the Secretary of State of Pope Pius XII pointed to measures taken by the German Government,

> "Contrary not only to the existing Concordats and to the principles of international law ratified by the Second Hague conference, but often -- and this is much more grave -- to the very fundamental principles of divine law, both natural and positive."

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The Papal Secretary of State continued:

> "Let it suffice to recall in this connection, among other things, the changing of the Catholic State elementary schools into undenominational schools; the permanent or temporary closing of many minor seminaries, of not a few major seminaries and of some theological faculties; the suppression of almost all the private schools and of numerous Catholic boarding schools and colleges; the repudiation, decided unilaterally, of financial obligations which the State, Municipalities, etc. had towards the Church; the increasing difficulties put in the way of the activity of the religious Orders and Congregations in the spiritual, cultural and social field and above all the suppression of Abbeys, monasteries, convents and religious houses in such great numbers that one is led to infer a deliberate intention of rendering impossible the very existence of the Orders and Congregations in Germany.
>
> "Similar and even graver acts must be deplored in the annexed and occupied territories, especially in the Polish territories and particularly in the Reichsgau Wartheland, for which the Reich Superintendant has issued, under date of September 13th last, a 'Decree concerning Religious Associations and Religious Societies' (Verordnung ueber Religioese Vetoidigungen und Religion-gesellschaften) in clear opposition to the fundamental principles of the divine constitution of the Church."

3261-PS, Verbal Note of the Secretariate of State of His Holiness, to the German Embassy, dated January 18, 1942.

Illustrative of the numerous other cases and specific incidents which might be adduced as the program of suppression was carried into action within Germany proper, are the measures adopted beginning in 1936 to eliminate the priest Rupert Mayer of Munich. Because of his sermons, he was confined in various prisons, arrested and rearrested, interned in Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen concentration camp, and the Ettal Monastery, from which he was only released by Allied troops in May 1945, and later died.

3272-PS, Statement of Rupert Mayer, October 13, 1945.

c. Against Other Religious Groups.

The sect known as "Bibelforscher" - meaning "Members of a Biblical Society" or "Bible-Researchers" - were as early as 1937 sent as a routine matter to concentration camps by the Gestapo, even after serving of a sentence imposed by a court or after the cancellation of an arrest order.

D-84, (USA Exh. 236) Gestapo Instructions to State Police Departments regarding protective custody for Bible students, August 5, 1937.

At one camp alone - Dachau, - there were over 150 "Bibelforscher" in protective custody in 1937.

2928-PS, Affidavit by Matthias Lex.

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2. Acts of Suppression in Annexed and Occupied Territories.--

a. In Austria

The methods of suppression of churches followed in Austria by the occupying power began with measures to exclude the Church from public activities, such as processions, printing of newspapers and Reviews which could spread Christian doctrines, from forming Youth organizations such as Boy Scouts, from directing educational or charitable activities, and even from extending help in the form of food to foreigners. Unable in conscience to obey the public proscription, ministers of religions were arrested and sent to concentration camps and some were executed. Churches were closed, convents and monasteries suppressed and educational property confiscated. The total number of confiscations, suppressions or alienations of religious institutions exceeded 100 cases in one diocese alone.

> 3278-PS, Report on the fighting of National Socialism in the Apostolic Administration of Innsbruck-Feldkirch of Tyrol and the Vorarlberg by Bishop Paulus Rusch, June 27, 1945, and attached list of Church institutions there which were closed, confiscated or suppressed.

The Lutheran Church in Austria, though comprising a small minority of the population, was subjected to organized oppression. Its educational efforts were obstructed or banned. Believers were encouraged, and sometimes intimidated, to repudiate their faith. Lutheran pastors were given to understand that a government position would be awarded to each one who would renounce his ministry and if possible withdraw from the Lutheran Church.

> 3273-PS, Statement of Lutheran Pastor, Friederich Kaufmann, Salzburg, Oct. 23, 1945.

In summation of the period of Nazi domination and in review of the attempted suppression of the Christian Church, the Archbishops and Bishops of Austria in their first joint Pastoral after liberation declared:

> "An end also is an intellectual battle, the goal of which was the destruction of Christianity and the Church among our people; a campaign of lies and

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treachery against truth and love, against divine and human rights and against international law."

3274-PS, Pastoral Letter of Austrian Bishops, October 14, 1945.

b. In Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak Official Report for the prosecution and trial of the German Major War Criminals by the International Military Tribunal established according to the Agreement of the Four Great Powers of August 8, 1945 describes in summary form the measures taken by the Nazi conspirators to suppress religious liberties and persecute the churches. The following excerpts are quoted from this report: (PS-998)

"(a) Catholic Church.

"...At the outbreak of war, 487 Catholic priests were among the thousands of Czech patriots arrested and sent to concentration camps as hostages. Venerable high ecclesiastical dignitaries were dragged to concentration camps in Germany.... Religious orders were dissolved and liquidated, their charitable institutions closed down and their members expelled or else forced to compulsory labor in Germany. All religious instruction in Czech schools was suppressed. Most of the weeklies and monthlies which the Catholics had published in Czechoslovakia, had been suppressed from the very beginning of the occupation. The Catholic gymnastic organization "Orel" with 800,000 members was dissolved and its property was confiscated. To a great extent Catholic church property was seized for the benefit of the Reich.

"(b) Czechoslovak National Church.

"...The Czechoslovak Church in Slovakia was entirely prohibited and its property confiscated under German compulsion in 1940. It has been allowed to exist in Bohemia and Moravia but in a crippled form under the name of the Czecho-Moravian Church.

"(c) Protestant Churches.

"The Protestant Churches were deprived of the freedom to preach the gospel. German secret state police watched closely whether the clergy observed the restrictions imposed on it.... Some passages from the Bible were not allowed to be read in public at all....

"...Church leaders were especially persecuted, scores of ministers were imprisoned in concentration camps, among them the General Secretary of the Students' Christian Movement in Czechoslovakia. One of the Vice-Presidents was executed.

"Protestant Institutions such as the YMCA and YWCA were suppressed throughout the country.

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"The leading Theological School for all Evangelical denominations, HUS Faculty in Prague and all other Protestant training schools for the ministry were closed down in November 1939, with the other Czech universities and colleges.

"(d) Czech Orthodox Church.

"The hardest blow was directed against the Czech Orthodox Church. The Orthodox churches in Czechoslovakia were ordered by the Berlin Ministry of Church Affairs to leave the Pontificat of Belgrade and Constantinople respectively and to become subordinate to the Berlin Bishop. The Czech Bishop GORAZD was executed together with two other priests of the Orthodox Church. By a special order of the Protector DALUEGE, issued in September 1942, the Orthodox Church of Serbian Constantinople jurisdiction was completely dissolved in the Czech lands, its religious activity forbidden and its property confiscated.

"All Evangelical education was handed over to the civil authorities and many Evangelical teachers lost their employment; moreover the State grant to salaries of many Evangelical priests was taken away."

c. In Poland

The repressive measures levelled against the Christian Church in Poland - where the defendant Hans Frank was Governor-General from 1939 to 1945 - were even more drastic and sweeping. In protest against the systematic strangulation of religion, the Vatican, on October 8, 1942, addressed a memorandum to the German Embassy accredited to the Holy See in which the Secretariate of State emphasized the fact that despite previous protests to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Reich - the defendant von Ribbentrop - the religious condition of the Catholics in the "Warthegau" "has become even sadder and more tragic." This memorandum states:

"For quite a long time the religious situation in the "Warthegau" gives cause for very grave and ever increasing anxiety. There, in fact, the Episcopate has been little by little almost completely eliminated; the secular and regular clergy have been reduced to proportions that are absolutely inadequate, because they have been in large part deported and exiled; the education of clerics has been forbidden; the Catholic education of youth is meeting with the greatest opposition; the nuns have been dispersed; insurmountable obstacles have been put in the way of affording people the helps of religions; very many churches have been closed; Catholic intellectual and charitable institutions have been destroyed; ecclesiastical property has been seized."

3263-PS, Memorandum of Secretariate of State to German Embassy regarding the situation in the Warthegau, Oct. 8, 1942.

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On November 18, 1942, the Papal Secretary of State requested the Archbishop of Breslau, Cardinal Bertram, to use every effort to assist Polish Catholic workers transferred to Germany, who were being deprived of the consolations of religion. In addition, he again appealed for help for the Polish priests detained in various concentration camps, whose death rate was "still on the increase."

3265-PS, Letter of His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State to the Cardinal Archbishop of Breslau, November 18, 1942.

On December 7, 1942, the Cardinal Archbishop of Breslau replied that all possible efforts were being put forward by the German Bishops without success on behalf of the victims of concentration camps and labor battalions, and deplored "the intolerable decrees" against religious ministration to Poles.

3266-PS, Letter of Cardinal Bertram, Archbishop of Breslau to the Papal Secretary of State, December 7, 1942.

On March 2, 1943, the Cardinal Secretary of State addressed a note to the defendant von Ribbentrop, Reichsminister for Foreign Affairs, in which the violations of religious rights and conscience among the civilian population of Poland were set out in detail, and the time, locality and character of the persecutions were specified. Priests and Ecclesiastics were still being arrested, thrust into concentration camps, and treated with scorn and derision, while many had been summarily executed. Religious instruction was hampered; Catholic schools were closed; the use of the Polish language in sacred functions and even in the Sacrament of Penance was forbidden. Even the natural right of marriage was denied to men of Polish nationality under 28 years of age to women under 25. In the territory called "General Government" similar conditions existed and against these the Holy See vigorously protested. To save the harrassed and persecuted leaders of the Catholic Church, the Vatican had petitioned that they be allowed to emigrate to neutral countries of Europe or America. The only

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concession made was that they would all be collected in one concentration camp - Dachau.

3264-PS, Note of His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State to the Foreign Minister of the Reich about the religious situation in the Warthegau and in the other Polish provinces subject to Germany, March 2, 1943.

The Nazi conspirators adopted a dilatory and obstructionist policy toward complaints as to religious affairs in the overrun territories and a decision was "taken by those competent to do so. . . that no further consideration will be taken of proposals or requests concerning the territories which do not belong to the Old Reich."

3263-PS, Report of His Excellency, the Most Reverend Cesare Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio in Germany to His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State of His Holiness, June 27, 1942.

"Those competent" to make decisions on complaints as to religious affairs in the overrun territories, - especially the Party Chancery, headed by the defendant Bormann - the methods they used and the reasons for their attitude are outlined by the Cardinal Archbishop of Breslau, a German living in Germany, in a letter to the Papal Secretary of State on December 7, 1942, as follows:

"Your Eminence knows very well the greatest difficulty in the way of opening negotiations comes from the overruling authority which the "National Socialist Party Chancery" (Kanzlei der Nazional-sozialistischen Partei, known as the Partei-Kanzlei) exercises in relation to the Chancery of the Reich (Reichskanzlei) and to the single Reich Ministries. This 'Parteikanzlei' directs the course to be followed by the State, whereas the Ministries and the Chancery of the Reich are obliged and compelled to adjust their decrees to these directions. Besides, there is the fact that the "Supreme Office for the Security of the Reich" called the 'Reichssicherheitshauptamt' enjoys an authority which precludes all legal action and all appeals. Under it are the 'Secret Offices for Public Security' called 'Geheime Staatspolizei' (a title shortened usually to Gestapo) of which there is one for each Province. Against the decrees of this Central Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) and of the Secret Offices (Geheime Staatspolizei) there is no appeal through the Courts, and no complaint made to the Ministries has any effect. Not infrequently the Councillors of the Ministires suggest that they have not been able to do as they would wish to, because of the opposition of these Party offices. As far as the executive power is concerned, the organization

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called the SS, that is Schutzstaffeln der Partei, is in practice supreme.

"This hastily sketched interrelation of authorities is the reason why many of the petitions and protests made by the Bishops to the Ministries have been foiled. Even if we present our complaints to the so-called Supreme Security Office, there is rarely any reply; and when there is, it is negative.

"On a number of very grave and fundamental issues we have also presented our complaints to the Supreme Leader of the Reich (Fuehrer). Either no answer is given, or it is apparently edited by the above-mentioned Party Chancery, which does not consider itself bound by the Concordat made with the Holy See."

3266-PS, Letter of Cardinal Bertram, Archbishop of Breslau to the Papal Secretary of State, December 7, 1942.

The interchange of correspondence following the transmission of the above described note of March 2, 1943 on the religious situation in the overrun Polish Provinces illustrates the same evasive tactics.

3269-PS, Correspondence, April 17, May 5, May 25, and July 20, 1943, between the Holy See, the Apostolic Nuncio in Berlin, and the defendant von Ribbentrop, Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In his Allocution to the Sacred College, June 2, 1945, His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, recalled, by way of example, "some details from the abundant accounts which have reached us from priests and laymen who were interned in the concentration camp at Dachau:"

"In the forefront, for the number and harshness of the treatment meted out to them, are the Polish priests. From 1940 to 1945, 2,800 Polish ecclesiastics and religious were imprisoned in that camp; among them was the Auxiliary bishop of Wloclawek, who died there of typhus. In April last there were left only 816, all the others being dead except for two or three transferred to another camp. In the summer of 1942, 480 German-speaking ministers of religion were known to be gathered there; of these, 45 were Protestants, all the others Catholic priests. In spite of the continuous inflow of new internees, especially from some dioceses of Bavaria, Rhenania and Westphalia, their number, as a result of the high rate of mortality, at the beginning of this year, did not surpass 350. Nor should we pass over in silence those belonging to occupied territories, Holland, Belgium, France (among whom the Bishop of Clermont), Luxembourg, Slovenia, Italy. Many of these priests and laymen endured indescribable sufferings for their faith and for their vocation. In one case the hatred of the impious against Christ reached the

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point of parodying on the person of an interned priest, with barbed wire, the scourging and the crowning with thorns of our Redeemer."

3268-PS, Allocution of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, to the Sacred College, June 2, 1945.

Further revealing figures on the persecution of Polish priests are contained in the following extract from Charge No. 17 against the defendant Hans FRANK, Governor-General of Poland, submitted by the Polish Government, entitled "Maltreatment and Persecution of the Catholic Clergy in the Western Provinces:"

"IV. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF THE PERSECUTION

11. The general situation of the clergy in the Archdiocese of Poznan in the beginning of April 1940 is summarized in the following words of Cardinal HLOND'S second report:

' 5 priests shot
27 priests confined in harsh concentration camps at Stutthof and in other camps
190 priests in prison or in concentration camps at Bruczkow, Chludowo, Goruszki, Kazimierz Biskupi, Lad, Lubin and Puszczykowo,
35 priests expelled into the Government General,
11 priests seriously ill in consequence of ill-treatment,
122 parishes entirely left without priests.'

12. In the diocese of Chelmno, where about 650 priests were installed before the war only 3% were allowed to stay, the 97% of them were imprisoned, executed or put into concentration camps.

13. By January 1941 about 700 priests were killed, 3000 were in prison or concentration camps."

3279-PS, Extract from Charge No. 17 against Hans Frank, submitted by the Polish Government to the International Military Tribunal, p. 5.

The Allocution of Pope Pius XII on June 2, 1945, describing National Socialism as "the arrogant apostasy from Jesus Christ, the denial of His doctrine and of His work of redemption, the cult of violence, the idolatry of race and blood, the overthrow of human liberty and dignity" thus summarized the attacks of "National Socialism" on the Catholic Church:

"The struggle against the Church did, in fact, become even more bitter: there was the dissolution of Catholic organizations; the gradual suppression of the flourishing Catholic schools, both public and private; the

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enforced weaning of youth from family and Church; the pressure brought to bear on the conscience of citizens, and especially of civil servants; the systematic defamation, by means of a clever, closely-organized propaganda, of the Church, the clergy, the faithful, the Church's institutions, teaching and history; the closing, dissolution, confiscation of religious houses and other ecclesiastical institutions; the complete suppression of the Catholic press and publishing houses."

2368-PS, Allocution of His Holiness Pope Pius XII to the Sacred College, June 2, 1945.

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3267-PS	Verbal Note of the German Embassy to the Holy See to the Secretariate of State of His Holiness, August 29, 1941.	8
3268-PS (USA Exh.356)	Allocution of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, to the Sacred College, June 2, 1945.	16, 17
3269-PS	Correspondence, April 17, May 5, May 25, and July 20, 1943, between the Holy See, the Apostolic Nuncio in Berlin, and the defendant von Ribbentrop, Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs	15
3272-PS	Statement of Rupert Mayer, October 13, 1945.	9
3273-PS	Statement of Lutheran Pastor, Friederich Kaufmann Salzburg, October 23, 1945.	10
3274-PS	Pastoral Letter of Austrian Bishops, October 4, 1945.	11
3278-PS	Report on the fighting of National Socialism in the Apostolic Administration of Innsbruck-Feldkirch of Tyrol and the Vorarlberg by Bishop Paulus Rusch, June 27, 1945, and attached list of Church institutions there which were closed, confiscated or suppressed.	10
3279-PS	Extract from Charge No. 17 against Hans Frank submitted by the Polish Government to the International Military Tribunal.	16
3280-PS	Excerpt from Papal Encyclical "Mit Brennender Sorge", set forth in Appendix II, page 524, of "The Persecution of the Catholic Church in the Third Reich", Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd., London 42.	8
3280-A-PS	Concordat between the Holy See and the German Reich, Reichsgesetzblatt, Part II p. 679 translation appearing in Appendix I, pages 516-522, incl., of "The Persecution of the Catholic Church in the Third Reich", Burns, Oates and Washbourne Ltd., London, 1942.	6
3387-PS	Hitler Reichstag Speech, 23 March 1933, quoted in Voelkischer Beobachter, 24 March 1933.	3
3389-PS	Fulda Declaration of 28 March 1933, Voelkischer Beobachter, 29 March 1933.	7
3433-PS	Gesetz ueber die Verfassung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Law concerning the Constitution of the German Evangelical Church), July 14, 1933.	4
3434-PS	Gesetz ueber das Beschussverfahren in Rechtsangelegenheiten der Evangelischen Kirche (Law concerning procedure for decision in legal affairs of the Evangelical Church), June 26, 1935.	4

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3435-PS	Erste Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes ueber das Beschluss-verfahren in Rechtsangelegenheiten der Evangelischen Kirche (First Ordinance for Execution of the Law concerning procedure for decisions in legal affairs of the Evangelical Church), July 3, 1935.	4
3436-PS	Gesetz zur Sicherung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Law for the Safeguarding of the German Evangelical Church), September 24, 1935.	4
3437-PS	Fuenfte Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes zur Sicherung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Fifth decree for execution of the law for the Safeguarding of the German Evangelical Church), December 2, 1935.	4
3439-PS	Fuenfzehnte Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes zur Sicherung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche (Fifteenth decree for the Execution of the Law for Security of the German Evangelical Church), June 25, 1937.	5
3466-PS	Erlass ueber die Zusammenfassung der Zustaendigkeiten des Reichs und Praussens in Kirchenangelegenheiten (Decree to unite the competences of Reich and Prussia in Church affairs), July 16, 1935.	4
3560-PS	Decree concerning the Organization and Administration of the Eastern Territories, October 8, 1939.	--
3561-PS	Decree concerning the Occupied Polish Territories, October 12, 1939.	--
R-103 (USA Exh.204)	Letter from Polish Main Committee to General Government of Poland on situation of Poles in the Reich, May 17, 1944.	--